

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1888.

Sherman and Mahone.

One result of MAHON'S having stolen a march on the other Virginia Republican leaders is shown in our Washington letter published yesterday morning. After MAHON'S defeat in the last legislative campaign it looked as if his power to be of service to the weak-minded had been considerably weakened. He had failed to keep the first pledge in his contract to deliver over the electoral vote of the State to SHERMAN in case the latter should be nominated for President. The evidence of his ability to SHERMANIZE Virginia and pave the way for a SHERMAN boom throughout the South did not materialize, and the anti-Mahonites were afforded an excellent opportunity to impair still further his grip upon the Republican machine. There was a tide which the WICKHAM, CAMERON, LEWIS, YORR, and others might have used at its flood to overwhelm the little General. But these gentlemen failed to seize the opportunity. Then came the Convention of Republican Clubs in New York. MAHON saw the opening of the action of that body gave him, and was quick to take advantage of it, as is proved by the proceedings of the recent Republican league in this city. As a consequence he is once more in high favor at the SHERMAN camp. Once more he has his hand upon the party and is in position to make promises that would be accepted by even a more suspicious man than SHERMAN. For several days past he has been in the national capital ostensibly on private business, but really it seems for the purpose of perfecting plans for making secure the fences in Virginia for SHERMAN. He has been promised all the sinews of war necessary to conduct the campaign in the State in behalf of SHERMAN'S nomination, and has the assurance that should the great Ohio malcontent carry the Republican National Convention he will be given the management of the campaign in all the southern States. What else MAHON has been promised has not transpired, but if any there who think that he has not secured pledges of a big reward, they do not know the little General.

What a spectacle, not only for the Democrats of the South but the true Republican leaders of this section, to contemplate! MAHON'S hobnobbing with SHERMAN and CHANDLER, the arch advocates of reducing the South's representation in Congress, and aspiring to boss the entire South in the interest of the sectionalists and bloody-shirt shirkers! MAHON'S scheming to turn the South over to the men whose stock in trade is vilification of our people, and who would not hesitate to bring about in the South a repetition of the scenes of the reconstruction era. It matters not that MAHON has undertaken a contract that we do not believe he can fulfill. It matters not that BLAINE is the more popular man in the South and that his nomination seems to be conceded. The fact remains that every element of strength in the SHERMAN boom gains constitutes a step backward in the matter of reconciliation between the sections. JOHN SHERMAN is the worst enemy the South ever had, and everything looking to an endorsement of him by any southern State will be accepted as an admission of the truth of his vile charges against this section. The malignants ask no better material upon which to frame their indictments than such news as that which comes to us from Washington concerning the MAHON-SHERMAN deal. The Democrats of the South owe it to the nation to be up and doing to the end that whoever is nominated by the Republicans shall be defeated. In this State especially the Democracy should begin to organize early, for, as we remarked a few days ago, they have work to do if they would give the electoral vote of Virginia to the next nominee of the Democratic party for President of the United States. The true Republican leaders in the South owe it to the good name of their section to efface the impression that MAHON seeks to produce. They owe it to their own self-respect to proclaim in no uncertain tones that they cannot be made to wear the collar of the would-be boss of the party in all the southern States.

Inevitable.

The New Orleans Picayune, in an article on the BLAINE bill, says: "We believe we express the sentiment of the people of Louisiana when we express the hope that the bill may become a law during the present session."

And the sentiment of the people of the rest of the southern States as well. The BLAINE bill is the people's measure; its passage is the popular demand of the day. For Congress not to pass it at the present session would be simply to postpone the inevitable. The Democratic congressman who appreciates this fact and has put himself on record as in favor of the bill is wise.

Lynchburg is to have a chewing-gun factory, and now cries out for some one to establish a beef-packing establishment in that city. By all means she should have the latter if for no other purpose than to offset the former. Seriously, however, it would seem that the Hill City offers peculiar advantages to those desiring to engage in the beef-packing industry. Her leading railroad drains

one of the finest cattle countries in the world, and her connections North, South, and East would make her a splendid distributing point.

The Minnesota Evening Star-News says for the benefit of CHANDLER, SHERMAN, HARTMAN, and others, that "it is too late now for Congress to go back to the reconstruction era and pass laws to regulate elections or other local affairs in the southern States," and adds:

"The force bill was the crown and complement of the reconstruction measures. It was the cap which needed to give them force and effect. Had it been passed there would never have been any complaint of the negro vote being suppressed or nullified or reversed in the South, and there never would have been any Democratic Congress or President elected by the solid South."

True, and let those who would read Mr. RANDALL out of the Democratic party pause just here and recall the Pennsylvania leader's "two days' and all night's content," by which he prevented the force bill from going to the Senate in time for action on it by that body.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says:

"The straw votes taken here and there among prominent Republicans show a remarkable unanimity of opinion that the delegates to the national convention should be left free to act as prudence and wisdom may dictate when the day arrives."

This information, coming as it does from one of the most prominent Republican journals in Ohio, is not calculated to make JOHN SHERMAN feel very comfortable.

Tuesday the Senate of Rhode Island passed a resolution submitting for popular approval an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the property qualification for voters in State elections. It looks as if Donah's revenge was about to come at last, but too late to do him much good.

The Southern Planter for February has been received. A good number.

BRIEF COMMENT.

When Lynchburg gets her chewing-gun factory she will be a spruce town enough.

"The New England Woman's Press Association embraces a number of men." If the women are good looking it is probable the men do not object.

The Atlanta Constitution says: "Our schools do not bother themselves about the morals of their pupils." That isn't saying much for the Atlanta schools.

The latest report is that all is not quiet between the HATFIELDS and McCoy's. The reason seems to be that all the HATFIELDS and McCoy's haven't been killed.

"Earthquakes are getting down to rather small business when they can't shake anything larger than Rhode Island." The earthquake that could shake Rhode Island out of some of her political notions is not to be sneezed at.

A NAD DOG ON A ROOF.

A Leaf from the Life of Policeman Carpenter, of Newark.

As Patrolman Carpenter was passing the corner of Market and Polk streets, Newark, N. J., Wednesday afternoon he was accosted by a man whose hand was torn and bleeding. The man said he had been bitten by a big dog, and he wanted Carpenter to go into the house on the corner and kill the brute. Carpenter recognized the man as one who was discharged recently from the Morris Plains Insane Asylum; but he did not hesitate about following him to the house, and was led to the top floor. There the lunatic pointed to the scullie and said: "The dog is on the roof." Carpenter doubted him, but mounted the ladder. His hand was almost level with the roof when a huge dog sprang at him, snarling and foaming. Carpenter, who had taken effect, got out his pistol, and, by yelling and growling, induced the dog to look down the scullie. Taking careful aim he discharged the pistol. A howl of pain and a scrambling on the roof told Carpenter that his shot had taken effect, and again mounting the ladder he found the big brute in its death throes on the roof.

Thinking he had done his full duty the policeman started to go down stairs, when a woman in the second story told him to go back—that the lunatic was trying to kill his father-in-law in the back room of the third story. Carpenter ran up stairs again, and, pushing open the door of the back room, found the man who had been on the roof and on whom he had downed the blow of his club, and then dragged him in an insensible condition to the Third precinct station.

The old man who was being so roughly treated was Frederick Roehrich, and the wild man was his son-in-law Max Lindemann. The old man said that Max had drunk himself into a state of insanity. He believed that he caught the dog in the street and carried it to the roof.

The Insane Asylums.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The courteous tender of your columns and your appeal to the patrons of the proposed change in the law concerning the appointment of physicians and subordinate officers at the insane asylums of the State, for the reasons for the change, seem to me to be without response. Why is this? Surely it is not proposed to attempt such a radical and dangerous experiment without affording opportunity for discussion by the public. This is a matter of too much importance to the unfortunate inmates of the asylums, and to the feelings and sympathies of their relatives and friends, to be acted upon hastily and without the aid of the public. The advocates of the measure will at least favor us with the reasons for the change. These reasons must be very potent to justify action which threatens the abuses of English private madhouses without even the partial compensation of governmental inspection and supervision.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

ATLANTA, Ga., February 2.—Governor Gordon today commuted the sentence of Eliza Randall, who was to have been hanged in Clay county Friday, to imprisonment for life. Eliza Randall murdered her father, killing him with an axe. All the details of the crime were of the bloodiest description, and not one word of extenuation was urged in her behalf. Public sentiment against the infliction of capital punishment was what saved her from the gallows.

F. Antony, like Oliver Wendell Holmes, is a very small man, but extremely witty and brilliant in conversation. His family name is Guthrie.

They were out walking; it was cold, and he was suggesting she handed him a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and said: "Here's a little thing that I think will help you." His cough was cured in a short time.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DISCUSSION OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE BILL.

Feeds of Doctors in Lunacy Cases—Gifts to the University—Pneumonia-Pneumonia.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock M. yesterday by Lieutenant-Governor John E. Massey, who had just returned to the city after an absence of about two weeks. There was no prayer. House bill to incorporate the Star of Bethlehem, Order of Gallant Fishermen, was placed on the calendar.

HOUSE BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES. To amend sections 1, 2, 3, and 18, chapter 264, of Acts of 1878-79, as amended by chapter 61, Acts of 1885-86, to provide for working and keeping the public roads in order in Prince Edward county; for working and repairing the public roads in Nottingham county.

SENATE BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES. To amend section 3, chapter 19, Acts of 1877-78, relating to the compensation of physicians attending prisoners and lunatics in jail; and to amend the act for the relief of Grille Anderson, Jr., of Grayson county, with an amendment, to relieve the owners of certain lands sold to the Commonwealth for the non-payment of taxes and levies accrued prior to 1884; extending the time for the collection of certain taxes and levies to J. P. Gilliam, treasurer of Chesterfield county, Va., with an amendment; for the relief of Samuel Sweeney and Elizabeth Sweeney, of Floyd county; to provide for the report of State funds in certain cases, with an amendment; authorizing the qualified voters of Warwick county to vote upon the question of the removal of the county-house of the said county; to authorize the Petersburg Railroad Company to lease its road, with amendments; to amend an act incorporating the Midlothian, Manchester and Richmond Railway and Mining Company; to incorporate the Bristol and Danville Railroad Company; to incorporate the Black Mountain Coal and Iron Company, with an amendment; to incorporate the Bessemer Steel and Iron Company, with amendments.

INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. By Mr. Read: To provide for working, establishing, and altering roads and building and repairing bridges in the county of Mecklenburg.

By Mr. Hodges: To incorporate the Virginia Car-Equipment, Trust, and Motive-Power Manufacturing Company. (The corporation is all northern men.) By Mr. Blackstone: To prevent the granting of unappropriated marsh or meadow lands on the Eastern Shore.

By Mr. Mills: To incorporate the Hunter Valley Railroad Company. By Mr. Mills: Petition for the relief of McNairy Hobson from certain taxes. By Mr. Hubbard: Petition of McNairy Hobson for relief from the payment of taxes improperly assessed.

PRESENTED AND PUT ON CALENDAR. By Mr. Stubbs: To prescribe the time for holding the circuit courts in the Ninth judicial circuit.

By Mr. Read: To incorporate the Mecklenburg Toll-Bridge Company. By Mr. Blackstone: To change the time of holding the courts in the Eighth judicial circuit.

RECOMMENDED. The following bills were taken up out of their order and recommended:

House bill to extend the time of settlement of J. D. Dyer, late treasurer of Tazewell county.

To incorporate the Danville Storage Company. To authorize the issue of bonds and stock by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

To authorize the council of the town of Gordonsville to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing water-works. To incorporate the James-River Valley Construction Company.

To amend the act securing to operative laborers employed in and about coal-mines and manufactories of iron and steel, and in the construction of railroads, the right of collective action, and to alter the charter of the Charlottesville and University of Virginia Electric-Light Company to erect poles and run wires in the streets and alleys of Charlottesville.

SPECIAL ORDER. The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived the House proceeded to the consideration of the special order—to provide for the establishment of a board of agriculture.

Mr. Saunders, of Franklin, moved to amend the bill so as to do away with lecturers on scientific and agricultural subjects and the printing of their lectures.

Mr. Buford opposed this. Mr. Harris delivered a carefully-prepared speech, in which he said that the farmers' assemblies and grangers demanded that some such measure as this should be enacted by the Legislature.

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the time to January 1, 1889, within which claims against the State may be funded under existing laws of the State, which was the third special order of the day, and passed by a majority of 10.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The House met at noon—Speaker Caldwell in the chair. No prayer.

By Mr. Crowell: To protect rabbits and hares in the county of Harrison. By Mr. Pilecher: To amend and re-enact the twenty-fourth section of the code of 1860, relating to the sale of telegraph companies.

By Mr. Young: A bill to repeal special law for the county of Lee. By Mr. Parr: To amend and re-enact section 10 of chapter 124 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to the wives of insane persons.

By Mr. Quisenberry: To repeal the charter of the town of Hillsville. By Mr. : To amend and re-enact the section of the Code relative to the collection of taxes.

HOUSE BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE. To incorporate the Greenleaf Johnston Company; to amend the act to incorporate the Craig Company; to regulate the construction of railroads through mountain passes and defiles; to establish a bureau of labor and industrial statistics and defining the duties and powers of the same, and fixing the salary of the commissioner thereof; to allow Joseph T. Fudge, treasurer of Allegheny county, further time to disburse, levy, and collect certain tax-tickets for which he has accounted to the State; to give aid to soldiers, sailors, and marines who were disabled in the war between the States, and to the widows of Virginia soldiers, sailors, and marines who lost their lives in said war in the military service.

SENATE BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE. To amend the law incorporating the Danville and Seaboard Railroad Company.

NOT IN FAVOR OF TWO SESSIONS. Mr. Landers, of Franklin, introduced a resolution providing that on and after Monday the chair be vacated at 2 o'clock, and resumed at 4 o'clock. The House refused to agree to it and it was referred to a committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Wright, Dickey, and Baldwin for three days.

WHY NOT? Mr. Waddell, of Henrico, introduced a resolution requesting the Attorney-General to inform the House what steps have been taken, any, to ascertain whether the charter of the Richmond, Williamsburg and Central Turnpike Company, in Henrico county, has been forfeited pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved March 3, 1884, and if no such steps have been taken, why not? Agreed to.

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been defeated. It was agreed to—yes, 42; noes, 41.

The motion to reconsider was passed by, after which the House adjourned.

Pneumonia-Pneumonia. The following are the resolutions introduced in the House by Mr. E. L. Roberts and passed by that body and the Senate:

Whereas the existence of contagious pneumonia in the United States, causing the maintenance of numerous State quarantines against the several infected points, thereby paralyzing the inter-State traffic in cattle while it affords to Great Britain a pretext for destroying our exportation of live cattle; and whereas the present laws for the suppression of the disease are found, after trial, to be inadequate and their present agency of execution unsatisfactory; and whereas the large appropriations and special powers conferred on the Bureau of Animal Industry for the extirpation of the disease cease with the present fiscal year, and still larger powers, better means of execution and adequate appropriations are necessary in order to avert the great loss and damage the country now suffers; therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Delegates of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, That the Senators and Representatives from Virginia in the Congress of the United States be, and are hereby, requested to use all proper means in their power to secure the passage of Senate bill 945, for the suppression of contagious pneumonia-pneumonia, known as the Farmer bill (formerly known as the Miller-Carey bill) at as early a day as may be practicable.

THE HATFIELDS. The following letter to Senator Floyd, of Logan county, explains itself:

351 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, New York City.

J. B. Floyd, Esq., Charlottesville, Va.

My Dear Sir,—I have been much interested of late in reading the various newspaper accounts of the vendetta now in hot progress along the Big Sandy river in Pike and Logan counties.

Of the numerous and more or less graphic accounts brought to my notice, but one—and that is a statement reported to me by a friend of mine—has been published in the Herald of this city. It is a statement of the relation of the Hatfield party to the trouble in which they are forced to take an active part.

My knowledge of the existence of an extremely antagonistic feeling between the Hatfields and their friends on the one side and the McCoy's and their allies on the other side dates from the summer of 1883 and last, at which time, by order of the United States Government, I was in charge of an engineering party engaged in geologic work in that section. You will probably recall our meeting at Logan Courthouse, and subsequently at Charleston.

Chancellor of my work made it essential that I should travel about as best I could through all the highways and byways of that excessively tortuous country, and so it was I came to make quite a prolonged stay among the people of Big Pond, Bladensburg, and Peter's Creek, and the neighboring streams in West Virginia, and I may say that during a goodly portion of my stay thereabout some one or more of the Hatfield boys were always with me as guides to pilot me among the hills and creeks of the country.

While I heard many different reports of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, but I can recall no account in which the former party were considered the aggressors in any manner; and, on the contrary, were invariably shown much sympathy by their countrymen for the apparently unprovoked and certainly most outrageously murderous attack made on one of the Hatfield brothers by Randall McCoy and his sons at an election on Blackberry creek, Pike county, Ky., a few years since.

I will not venture the details of the Hatfield murder as I heard it on the spot of its enactment, but have to say as to the character of the murdered man's friends, that they were men of the highest character, and of the most trying conditions of labor and fatigue, I invariably found the Hatfields men of slow speech, but of cool judgment, of unfeigned hospitality, generous of disposition, always amiable, and in their homes as hard-working and thrifty a class of mountaineers as the hills of Kentucky and West Virginia can boast.

In traveling about through the mountainous region of the State, I have never traveled before or since—I met natives of all classes and conditions, the most intelligent best serving my purpose in tracing the intricacies of the streams and ridges of the country, and I can recall no section in which the survey was given more freely, willingly, and intelligent aid than in this same land of well-meaning, industrious, generous-hearted, good-natured, and goodly-mannered mountaineers, who through that unfortunate "sensationalism" of the general press are fast becoming the heroes of dime-novel readers and made to assume the false roles of outlaws and murderers. Without caring to say anything against their opponents, or to enter into the pros and cons of the cause for the present I feel in that section, in which the survey was given more freely, willingly, and intelligent aid than in this same land of well-meaning, industrious, generous-hearted, good-natured, and goodly-mannered mountaineers, who through that unfortunate "sensationalism" of the general press are fast becoming the heroes of dime-novel readers and made to assume the false roles of outlaws and murderers. 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